# FEDER ALTELEPHONES ONLY RECOMMENDED

Burleson Report to Senate Favors Competition Then With Telegraph Lines.

UNWISE TO BUY LATTER

Merging of Postal and Telephone Business Would Reduce Rates, It Is'Said.

and telegraph lines of the country was just to the Senate a report and recommendation in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska. The contain all the facts and figures on which the Postmaster-General based the statements in his recent report in favor of Government ownership of these public utilities.

The report was compiled after careful investigation by Daniel C. Roger, First Assistant Postmaster-General; M. C. Chance, chief clerk of the Department, and J. C. Coons, superintendent of the divisions of salaries and allowances, While the recommendations of the Burieson commission apparently contemporate and seach as exchanges and office buildings."

The commission holds that it would not be necessary to carry through the entire transaction of acquiring the telephone time, as there are about 3.000 companies or distinct legal proprietorships. The payment might be distributed through a period of several years "It is not believed," says the commission, "that any serious difficulty would be encountered in financing the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of Maryland, the father of the proposed law, was the first as demand for an equal amount of other securities and it would be but natural that a large amount of the bonds issued from time to time by the Government would be purchased by the former holders of telephone securities."

Levis Holdings.

The commission holds that it would not day because of wide interest in the subject announced, "Should the Federal Government." A bill is now before Congress to carry the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of Maryland, the father of the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of Maryland, the father of the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of the telephone with the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of the telephone with the proposition into effect and Congress-man David J. Lewis of the proposition into effect, and Congress-man David J. Lewis of t

divisions of salaries and allowances,
While the recommendations of the
Burieson commission apparently contem-Burieson commission apparently contemplate only the purchase by the Government of the telephone lines, the plan seems to be to have these lines equipped also for telegraphic service and to enter into competition with the existing telegraph services of the country.

The commission says:

"That Congress authorize the Postmaster-General to issue in his discretion and under such regulations as he may presented revocable licenses for the operation by private individuals, associations, companies and corporations of the telegraph service and such parts of the telephone tion in the conduct of the business.

Service as may not be acquired by the Government."

Says United States Is Alone.

"It is true that there must be one big system, so that every man can reach every man

#### Says United States Is Alone.

commission says that the United

The commission says that the United is tates alone of the leading countries of the world has left to private enterprise the ownership and operation of telephone and telegraph facilities.

It is found, says the commission, that the telegraph plant of the United States consists of 247,000 miles of pole line, carrying about 1,800,000 miles of wire. The capitalization of the land wires segregated is estimated at \$150,000,000. Including the ocean wires and submarine tables the capitalization probably would cables the capitalization probably would amount to \$220,000,000.

The commission complains that tele graph facilities have not been extended to small towns and villages along with the Government postal facilities, nor has

nemselves by an international agreement observe uniform regulations in the ad-

ministration of their telegraph service.
"These regulations," says the report,
with a view to affording the people the
most efficient service at the lowest cost provements in the telegraphic art and escribe the manner and method of re-iving, transmitting and delivering tele-ams and the rate of tolls to be collected. The privately owned telegraph companies of the United States, Canada and Mexico to the detriment of the people have remained outsiders to these international rules and regulations."

mained outsiders to these international rules and regulations."

American Delegates Hindered.

The commission points out that at the international radio conference in London in 1912 the delegates from the United States signed the treaty only with the humiliating condition that as the telegraph lines in the United States were owned by private companies this country must abgridate to the treaty on the United States were owned by private companies this country must abgridate the treaty on the United States were owned by private companies this country must abgridate the treaty on the United States were owned by private companies this country must abgridate the purposed to give hearings next Saturday on the trade commission bill and begin the following week on the bill for the regulation of railroad securities by the Interstate Commerce Committee said to-day that he purposed to give hearings next Saturday on the trade commission bill and begin the following week on the bill for the regulation of railroad securities by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, telegraphed to Adamson to-day that he will testify on the trade commission measure. The Senate Committee and the purposed to give hearings next Saturday on the trade commission. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, telegraphed to Adamson to-day that he will testify on the trade commission measure. The Senate Commerce Hadaman to give the purposed to give hearings next Saturday on the trade commission bill and begin the following week on the bill and begin the

Telegraph companies," says the re-t, "have already lost for the most part short distance business owing to the they probably will lose much of the lopment of the toll telephone service distance business when the toll rates me adjusted on a cost basis."

The report says that this condition was adoubtedly foreseen by the telegraph mpanies several years ago. Mr. Burlen's commission says that before the acthe American Telephone and Tele by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the former contemplated 
improvements whereby the telephone 
would be added to the telegraph service. 
"This attitude on the part of the Western Union company," says the report, 
"was an underlying reason why its property was acquired by the Bell interests." 
The commission holds that the acquisition of the telegraph service of the country would necessitate taking over the try would necessitate taking over the fundicate plants of the two big telegraph companies with their duplicate expenses of maintenance, whereas one could be made to serve the same territory. It is contended also that the entire plants of these two companies would be inadequate for the purpose of the Government because their facilities have been extended only to profitable territory.

#### Estimates on the Cost.

The commission estimates that it would t the Government at least \$75,000,000 superimpose the telephone feature on present telegraph systems. When this graphic land lines the total cost would

000 in excess of the value of the ban and long distance telephone k. while the expense of equipping her system for telegraphing would

nost negligible.
view of the foregoing," says the sport, "it is the opinion of your com-mission that it would be unwise from a summercial standpoint for the Government equire the telegraph systems of the

The commission contends that if the telephone and postal services of the country were merged and operated under Government control it would be feasible to transfer a large number of the telephone offices to post office buildings and hims greatly reduce the aggregate expense for quarters. There would also be a reduction in the total number of employees required.

"There is no doubt," says the report, "that the institutional efficiency of the telephone and felegraph services in this country would be increased by Govern-

ment ownership. Statistics show that in the United States compared with other countries the number of telephone calls per employee is relatively low, while the number of mail pieces per employee is relatively high.

relatively high.

"The superimposing of the telegraph feature on the telephone service might be gradually brought about at small cost. The long distance lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company can be and in some instances actually are used for telegraphy simultaneously with telephoning.

"There is no reason why the toll lines should not be utilized in the same way. The addition of the telegraph feature in the interurban telephone system of the country would much more than duplicate existing commercial telegraph systems."

According to the estimate of the commission, the total capitalization of the long distance and toll lines represents approximately \$200,000,000 and the total capitalization of the entire commercial telephone network approximately \$200,000,000.

"The cost to the Government," says th renewed agitation in favor of ament monopoly of the telephone graph lines of the country was

#### VAIL SEES PLAN'S FAILURE.

to Take Over Lines.

The commission says:

The only way to afford to the people the complete and modern postal facilities that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Government to provide is to put into effect the following recommendations:

That Congress declare a public mo.

the Government to provide is to put into effect the following recommendations:

That Congress declare a public moradio communication and such other means for the transmission of intelligence may hereafter develop.

That Congress acquire by purchase at appraised value the commercial telephone at appraised value the commercial telephone.

That Congress authorize the Postmaster-General Burleson's report recommending Government control of telegraph and telephone lines, said:

"My statement that the telephone business must be 'under common control and sufficiently strong to constitute practically one system, intercommunicating, interdependent, universal,' is not at all an argument for Government ownership.

"That Congress authorize the Postmaster-General Burleson's report recommending Government control of telegraph and telephone lines, said:

"My statement that the telephone business must be 'under common control and sufficiently strong to constitute practically one system, intercommunicating, interdependent, universal,' is not at all an argument for Government ownership.

"It is true that there must be one big system, so that every man can reach every other man, but Government control of such a system could not be conducted efficiently. The frequent changes of adpaired the salaries of two operators and sufficiently strong to constitute practically one system, intercommunicating, interdependent, universal,' is not at all an argument for Government ownership.

"It is true that there must be one big the service whom it was able to discharge, by reducing the service to the financiering. Under postal control and would expenses—and it did—would have remained. There is no such motive unless the public or the postal system is itself the owner.

thing, but it cannot, and I don't believ it will ever attempt to do so."

### **CALLS ANTI-TRUST BILLS REVOLUTION BREEDERS**

Representative Levy Says Such Legislation Started French Revolution.

the Government postal facilities, nor has the cost of service been reduced in the inverse proportion "that would seem to be warranted by the increasing volume of business transacted."

Statistics show, the commission asserts, that although the United States outranks all other countries in postal transactions per capita in respect to telegraphs; it is outranked by eight other countries. The commission complains that all the important countries save the United States Senate, told the House Judiciary Committee to-day that the Sherman law "has been the cause of panic and disaster to the entire country."

"It is astounding," said Mr. Levy, "that man law "has been the cause of panic and disaster to the entire country." "It is astounding." said Mr. Levy, "that

intelligent men should for one moment propose or agitate more drastic legislation than the present Sherman law. It has interfered with commerce and retarded our advancement and progress by twenty

Mr. Levy criticised Legislatures for "their desire to pander to the violent demands of socialism, of communism, pass laws not based on reason." He praised the Supreme Court's "rule of rea-

Chairman Adamson of the House In-terstate Commerce Committee said to-day

the use of the telephone in all walks of the telephone in all walks of the telegraph is relatively stationand therefore decreasing, says the mission.

#### HAYTI MAY BE LET ALONE.

Bryan Likely to Let Revolutionist Leader Become President.

Washington, Jan. 31.—There were indications to-day that Secretary Bryan may permit the establishment of a revolutionist Government in Hayti, with the leader of the rebels forces as its President. A despatch was made public at the State Department saying that Senator Theodore seemed to be the strongest candidate and the man with a large est candidate and the man with a larg est candidate and the man with a large following both in the north and in the capital. Senator Theodore is the leader of the rebellion and the man who pre-cipitated the collapse of the Government and the flight of President Oreste.

Mr. Bryan said to-day that no action had been falson in the Hastian situation.

had been taken in the Haytian situation by the United States in regard to the establishment of a new Government in accordance with the principles contained President Wilson's declaration of

in President Wilson's declaration of policy.

The situation in Port au Prince is said to be confused and threatening. A committee of safety was organized among the Diplomatic Corps but has been defied in its endeavor to remove from office a local military commander.

The people of Port au Prince are already complaining about the landing of marines and are placing the blame on the United States because it has landed more than the German cruiser has and is supposed to be the most influential Government in Haytian affairs. The Germans are escaping all criticism for taking the same action and at the same time are exerting a very powerful influence on the situation. German business and financial interests in Hayti are very large and the relations between the German interests and the Haytian Government have been always very close.

State to arrest drivers of cars bearing the 1913 tag if the chauffeurs do not have their licenses for 1914.

"I am informed that there will be the same strictness in New Jersey. In both those States the law requires the driver of the car to have a license."

Police Commissioner McKay issued an order yesterday to all members of the force to honor 1913 automobile licenses until further notice. The order was issued at the request of Secretary of State Mitchell May, who said that the Secretary of State's office was unable to supply the tags under the time limit.

STERRY LEAVES WIFE NOTHING.

All But \$5,000 of \$1,000,000 Estate

Goes to Brother.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 31.—The will of James Weaver Sterry, who died ernment have been always very close.

## CHEAP RATES IS PLEA FOR U. S. WIRE LINES

Congressman Lewis Says Nation Could Also Give Better

REPLY "SOCIALISM," IS

Samuel L. Powers Defends Private Enterprise Before Republican Club.

An unusually large attendance marked the Saturday discussion at the Republican Club, on West Fortieth street, yester-

service because the public service motive would be absent. They would naturally conduct the monopoly with the object of profit, and usually the higher the price charged the greater the profit.

"To illustrate this the Chicago and Milwauker, Tolenberg Company, for many

Contradicts Efficiency Plea.

"There is a widespread conviction that public operation is inefficient. Doubtless But there is an exception. Such, for example, is the rural and city carrier with his scheduled route and deliveries, and so is almost the whole postal system. So too would be the work of the tele-graph and telephone systems.

graph and telephone systems.

"The relatively prohibitive rates of the Bell system have relegated the services to a comparatively small volume of activity, whereas the low rates in Norway have enlarged the volume of business. In Norway the Government controls the business, as it does in New Zealand and in most of Europe. In New Zealand the rate is 12 cents, half of the rates in this country, whereas that country is equivalent to one State here. They have eight telegrams to 100 per capita there. In the United States the proportion is 1 1-10 per cent.

"With the single exception of Japan our postal rates are the lowest among all countries, and these rates are now paying more than the cost of the service. For telephone and telegraph service the rates

Samuel L. Powers of Boston, former

arguments of Congress, controverted the arguments of Congressman Lewis.

"There are other questions than rates and efficiency to be considered," he said.
"Is it wise to extend the functions of our Government from its present limitation? Can the Government give as good a service as a private corporation? We have vice as a private corporation? We hav a Government fitted to preserve law and order and allow liberty to the individual. The individual is the chief consideration. This country has gone ahead by leaps and bounds under our old system of govern-ment. It was an American that developed the telephone and the telegraph and hun-dreds of millions of capital of our citizens are invested in the business. "It is true that the motive is selfish

"It is true that the motive is selfish when a man invests his money; he wants a profit. But take away the profit and where is the incentive to invest or to work? Progress then ceases. We have tried the old system of government and prospered under it. Shall we try the socialistic when no one can foretell the outcome?

outcome?
"It is hard to tell by figures about the relative cost of the telephone service in this country as compared with Europe. I could prove both ways by figures I have here, and the figures are reliable."

B. G. Hubbeil of Buffalo, president of the Independent System of American Telephones also made an address against the phones, also made an address against the proposed law.

PUT ON YOUR 1914 TAGS TO-DAY! Autoists Without Them Will Be Ar-

rested Outside of State. Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highway Protective Society, is-sued a warning yesterday to automobil-ists who may think of going into New

ists who may think of going into New Jersey or Connecticut to-day without their 1914 tags that they are liable to arrest despite the recommendation of Secretary of State Mitchell May to the police throughout the State to be lenient with cars still showing the 1913 tags. "Under the law," said Col. Cornell, "the tags for the year must be on the cars by February 1. That law cannot be changed except by the Legislature. I have been informed by Albert Phillips, Secretary of State of Connecticut, that he has issued directions to the police throughout the directions to the police throughout the State to arrest drivers of cars bearing the 1913 tag if the chauffeurs do not have

DIES IN BROOKLYN STREET CAR.

John H. Combs, 78, Passes Away

Suddenly on His Way to His Home.

Suddenly on His Way to His Home.

Let M. Combs, who was 73 years old

A way months before Storry Park of New York.

A way months before Storry died his her works before Storry died his her works before Storry died his her works her works.

# Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M. Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

# Annual February Sale and Removal Clearance \$150,000 Worth of Dress Silks At 1/2 Former Prices and Less

Goods intended for the New Store and many high class Silks from regular stock comprise this remarkable offering. The determination to close out entirely all stocks before moving, including shipments of Silks which have just come to hand, at an average of half their market value, is an event of compelling interest.

Lovely Crepe-de-Chines & Moire Broche, Foulards, Dress Plushes, Velvets, Etc.

25000 Yards Fancy Silks 40 inches wide, in about fifty different styles, including solid \$1.95 colors and two-toned effects in crepe-de-chine and moire broche; also solid black or white broche, and a good selection of fancy evening silks, etc. Regular prices \$3.50 to \$5.50 per yard...... Imported Dress Plushes \$2.95 In all the desirable colors. Regularly \$5.50 per yard 1200 Yards 78c Fine Pongee Dress Silks (Natural color only), 36 inches

Some Examples of These Great Values: 2500 Yards Foulard Silks 95c 40 inches wide, in allover and bordered effects. Regularly \$2.00 to \$3.00 per yard 1000 Yards Fancy Silks 95c In an extensive range of evening Regularly \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard Lyons Fancy Velvets The balance of our importations \$5.95 -all fresh, new goods. Regularly \$12.50 to \$19.50 per

Advance Showing of New & Attractive Spring Models in House Gowns & Negligees \$12.75 to \$110.00-prices according to materials.

wide. Regularly \$1.75 per yard

Special Values for Monday Crepe-de-Chine plisse slip, attached plisse coat of chiffon or crepe-de-chine, wide soft shadow \$18.75 Crepe-de-Chine plisse slip, hand embroidered 1 \$18.75 coatee, cream lace and satin ribbon trimmed... Crepe-de-Chine, new two-piece model, plisse slip lace trimmed, crepe-de-chine coatee . . . . . Crepe-de-Chine, very attractive two-piece model with latest plisse slip, lace coatee trimmed with crepe-de-chine and satin ribbon. \$19.50 Crepe-de-Chine slip-on, hemstitched finish.... Imported India Silk Pullman Gown Hand embroidered sleeves, pocket, around neck and down front..... Albatross House Gown New drop shoulders, deep rolling collar and cuffs of white lawn, feather stitched..... \$5.95

# Exceptional Values Offered in House Dresses

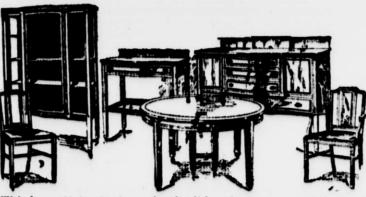
Crash Linen, coat effect of striped crash linen. Value \$10.00 Striped Percale, round neck, in blue and white \$1.50 and gray and white stripes, trimmed with contrasting colors. Value \$2.00 Maids' Dresses

Figured Percale, square neck......\$1.25 

-Annual February— Furniture Sale

(in connection with Final Removal Sales) Entire Stock Greatly Reduced

-A Specimen Value Inlaid Sheraton \$200.00 Dining Room Suite Value \$300.00 10 pieces.



This beautiful suite is made of solid mahogany except the bent door frames and drawers. The table has a 50-inch top and 8-foot extension, legs framed in the rim. One of the best values in the February Sale.

## -Early Showing of-Women's New Suits for Spring 1914

High Class Suits for immediate wear, reproductions of the best foreign models, fashioned of the smartest materials for the coming season.

Exceptional values, on account of removal, at prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$100.00

-Final Removal Sales-Women's Gloves

1 Clasp Tan Cape Gloves Value \$1.50 1 Clasp Grey Mocha Gloves 95c Value \$1.50 2 Clasp White Glace Pique Gloves Embroidered in black and white. Value \$1.50 12 Button Black & White Glace Gloves 16 Button White Doeskin Gloves Value \$3.50 \$2.95 20 Button White Doeskin Gloves Value \$3.75 \$3.25

## \_Final Removal Sales\_ Women's Fur Coats Muffs and Scarfs

Fur Coats Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats \$90.00 Value \$125.00 Mole Coney Coats \$62.50 Value \$125.00 Caracul Coats \$55.00 Value \$75.00 Seal-dyed Coney Coats \$52.50 Value \$72.50 Blended Squirrel Coats \$110.00 Value \$175.00 Persian Lamb Coats \$165.00 Value \$225.00 Black Pony Coats \$29.50 Value \$42.50

Muffs and Scarfs

Fitch ......\$25.00.... \$0.50 Black Fox .....\$17.50....\$17.50 Silver Kitt Fox.....\$27.50....\$17.50 Blue Wolf .....\$14.50....\$12.50 Red Fox.....\$13.50....\$12.50 Large Reductions Have Been Made in the Prices of Model Fur Coats and Fur Novelty Sets

Broadway & 20th St.: 5th Ave.: 19th St.